

Wilson Attacks Junkers in Appeal To Austria; Russia Quits the War

War Industry To Be Checked To Speed Ships

Embargoes Will Give Right of Way to Fuel and Foodstuffs

Rail Congestion Reason for Step

Vessels Can't Carry Away the Munitions Now Piled Up at Docks

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Retardation of the wheels of war industry, with few exceptions, for a period of at least several weeks, has been urged upon the President by the Shipping Board and the food and fuel administrations. It is understood that the proposed slowing down of industry to-day had received the endorsement of the War Council. It is anticipated that the President will accept the practically unanimous advice of his most important departmental heads and that the retardation programme will be made effective within the next week through the promulgation of the new fuel curtailment orders by the fuel administration and freight embargoes by the railroad administration.

Two major reasons are advanced in explaining the proposed drastic measures.

First—The further relief of railroad congestion, the movement of perishable foodstuffs to both the domestic markets and the export terminals, and the further distribution of fuel to the East.

Second—Concentration of both railroad facilities and industries on the shipbuilding programme.

The railroads are now the key to the entire American war programme. They are the "neck of the bottle," as one prominent official has expressed it, through which the entire product of the war industry must pass before it becomes effective in advancing the support of the United States to the Allies.

Rail Facilities Inadequate

Even with the operating advantages acquired through government control of railroads, high officials are now agreed that the available rail facilities are totally inadequate to handle the constantly increasing burden imposed by the speeded up war industries. "The mouth of the bottle" is ships, and war supplies are piling up at the seaboard terminals faster than there is tonnage to move them. The resulting congestion brings an utter confusion of essential and non-essential products to the seaboard, with the result that the unnecessary is shipped to Europe often ahead of the essential required to extricate more urgently required materials from the terminal jam.

Building Materials Delayed

Another phase of the situation bearing on ships is the delay during recent weeks in moving building materials to the yards because of the burden of other freight on the railroads. This has caused at times fully 50 per cent reduction in the possible progress of the shipbuilding programme.

Everything must be subordinated during the next few months, it is now agreed, to the movement of food and fuel and the expedition of all necessary supplies to the shipyards. The only way this can be accomplished, it is stated, will be to relieve the railroads from part of the traffic now imposed on them.

This has brought up again the question of essential and non-essential products. After a thorough study of this question officials are agreed that many so-called essential products can be eliminated during the emergency period without the non-essential.

Many of the products, it is pointed out, are not urgently needed at this time. Through the rush of orders placed by the government during the early months of our participation in the war, many lines of manufactured products there are already in surplus to great that there will be need for them for months to come. Then there are no ships to move this great production to the seaboard, so that to move them to seaboard merely adds to the terminal congestion.

Hardships Are Feared

To inaugurate sweeping curtailment of relatively non-essential products at this time, it is stated, would work a serious dislocation of business. Most of the non-essential materials are manufactured for domestic consumption, and their sudden withdrawal would work needless hardship both on the industries and on the public. Simultaneously with the readjustment of production to meet the limitation imposed by railroad capacity there will be redoubled efforts to get all possible utility out of the construction of new bottoms. The first move to increase the efficiency of American bottoms will be taken to-morrow when the division of planning and statistics of the Shipping Board will report to Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, on a plan of proposed reductions in imports. This report, it is anticipated, will not affect the Pacific trade now carried in Japanese bottoms, but will eventually lead to the transfer of a greater percentage of Japanese tonnage to the Atlantic, it is anticipated.

Suffrage Wins Democratic Leaders

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Indorsement of the Federal amendment for woman suffrage was voted by the executive committee of the National Democratic Committee here to-day, after a referendum to the committee-men representing the forty-eight states.

In the executive committee the vote was 5 to 2. Of the forty-eight state members of the national committee, twenty-eight had voted for the amendment, fourteen had voted against it, and six had not been recorded.

The executive committee adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, at a referendum vote of the members of the National Committee, representing the forty-eight states, and in pursuance of the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for woman suffrage, and urges favorable action thereon by the United States Senate."

Those supporting the resolution in the executive committee were Vance C. McCormick, chairman; Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut, vice-chairman; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; Senator Jones, New Mexico, and Isidore Dockweiler, California. Representative Cordell Hull, Tennessee, and Representative Carter Glass, Virginia, opposed it.

The names of the state committee-men voting in the referendum were not announced, as the poll had been made with the understanding that it should be confidential. It is understood that four of the six not yet recorded are rated as favorable to the resolution and two as doubtful.

It developed to-night that the executive committee considered this question Saturday and decided to take a poll by telegraph before acting.

Victory in the Senate for the amendment at an early date is foreseen by suffrage leaders as a result of the committee action.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"This should put us over in the Senate, for any hesitating Democratic Senators will now feel that they have the mandate of their party. We may look for the submission of the Federal woman suffrage amendment to the states before the end of February."

Those supporting the resolution in the executive committee were Vance C. McCormick, chairman; Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut, vice-chairman; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; Senator Jones, New Mexico, and Isidore Dockweiler, California. Representative Cordell Hull, Tennessee, and Representative Carter Glass, Virginia, opposed it.

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Trotsky Sends Home Armies On All Fronts

Berlin Announces That War in the East Is Called Off

Great Rejoicing In German Cities

Commission Now in Petrograd to Settle Trade Relations

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A German government wireless dispatch received here this evening confirms dispatches received from Amsterdam during the day, that Russia has ordered a cessation of war and the demobilization of the Russian armies on all fronts.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"There is great enthusiasm in Germany over the reported end of the state of war between the Central Powers and Russia. Cities everywhere are beflagged and there is much rejoicing over Trotsky's unconditional surrender."

Trotsky Indicates Plan

Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, alluding later to the further discussions that will arise from the resumption of relations between Russia and the Central Powers.

Dispatches received at Amsterdam to-day from Brest-Litovsk and dated Sunday, read:

"The President of the Russian delegation at to-day's (Sunday's) sitting stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

People of Britain Unmoved by News Of Russian Peace

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Before Parliament opens to-morrow the government probably will be in possession of full details of the Bolshevik decision to stop fighting, and it is expected Lloyd George or Bonar Law will make a statement to the Commons. The general public has accepted the news as authentic, but it has not been said to have affected them in one way or the other.

Russia has been the Finnigan of Europe so many months now that when she has definitely reported to have dropped out of the grand alliance the British feel it coolly. It is no surprise that she has grown callous through long suffering and many hardships and disappointments or possibly their own immediate position narrows their perspective.

Even such vitally important subjects as the amount of food the Central Powers will obtain from the rich agricultural country of the Ukraine, with its wheat growing area equal to the whole of Austria, and the economic compact the Quadruple Alliance has made with the Ukrainians, numbering almost as many people as there are in Great Britain, make less impression on the masses than Lord Rhodes' latest regulations for meat distribution.

Germany Long Way From Peace

But what the "Vorwärts," which has been followed by the Bolshevik withdrawal, may have an effect which is not apparent at the moment of its writing by me while touring Germany. The German militarists did not consider it a good bargain they would not have concluded it.

However large a grain store is housed in Southwest Russia, from which the Central Powers can now draw, however valuable are the economic compacts now being made, Germany is still a long way from making a satisfactory peace.

Many times she has outmaneuvered Russia militarily, and now she has shown more skill in her diplomatic offensive. Trotsky and Lenin may be said to have thrown up the sponge, but there are some persons who view their action through optimistic eyes and consider that the Allies, who are

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Foe Must Admit Defeat, Says the Kaiser

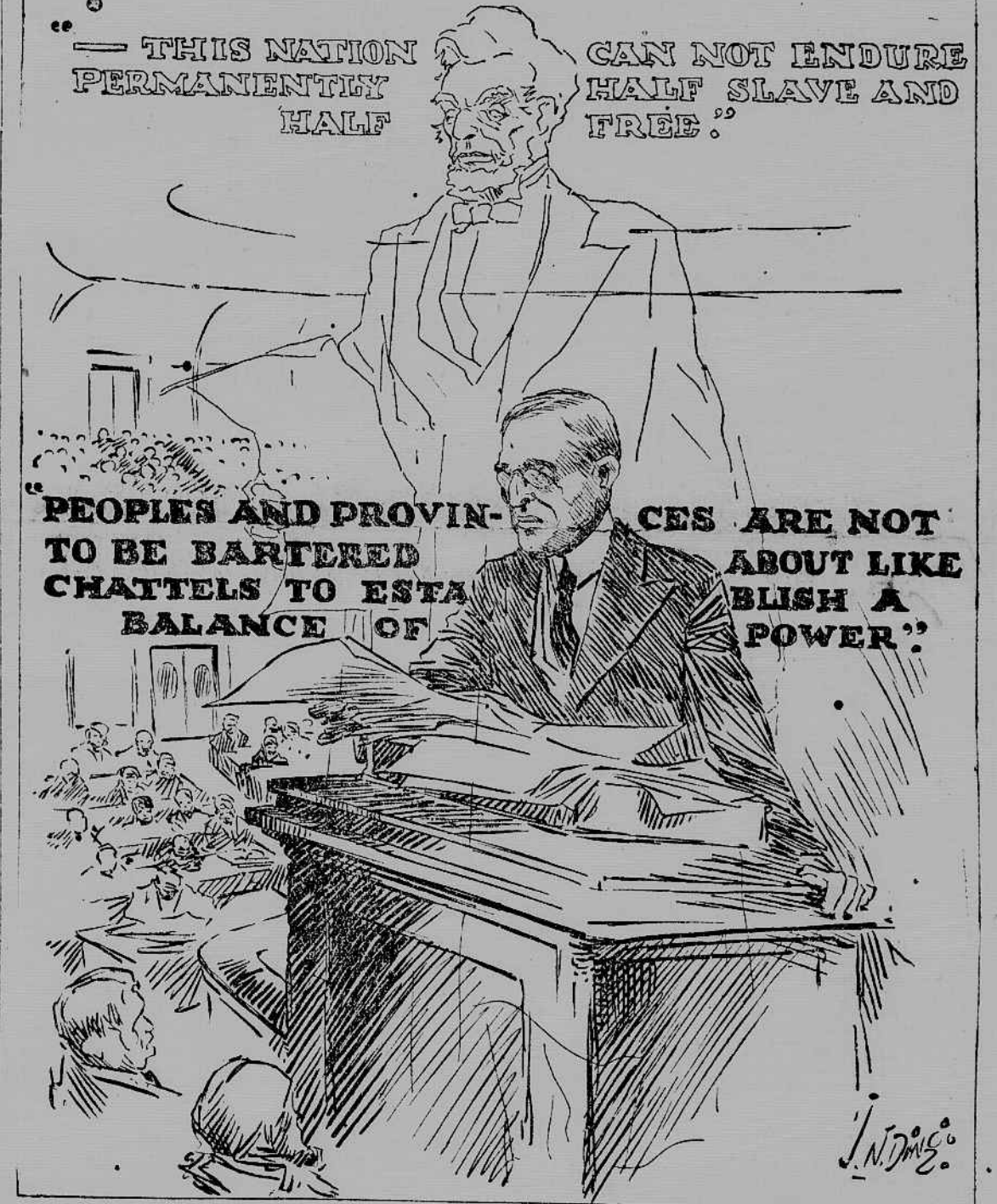
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—Germany desires peace, but before it can be attained her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious, Emperor William said in reply to an address presented by the Burgo-master of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine. The Emperor's reply, as given in a Berlin dispatch, follows:

"We have gone through hard times. Every one has had a burden to bear—anxiety, mourning, grief, tribulation—and not the least he who stands before you. In him were combined the care and grief for the entire people in its sorrows."

"We often entered false paths. The Lord pointed out to us by a hard school the path by which we should go. The world, however, at the same time has not been on the right path. We Germans who still have ideals should work to bring about better times. We should fight for right and morality. Our Lord God wishes us to have peace, but a peace wherein the world will strive to do what is right and good."

"We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved yesterday in a friendly manner with an enemy which, beaten by our armies, perceives no reason for fighting longer, extends a hand to us and receives our hand. We clasp hands. But he who will not accept peace, but, on the contrary, declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our people, must be forced to have peace. We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but the victory of German arms must first be recognized. Our troops, under the great Hindenburg, will continue to win it. Then peace will come."

THE NEW EMANCIPATION



President Wilson's Address

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson's speech to-day before Congress follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day.

It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments.

He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood; I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose.

It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conference at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusion. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel.

He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to general questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without

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Berlin Alone Blocks Peace, Says Wilson

Sees Basis for Parley in Reply of Austrian Foreign Secretary

Gives Four Principles As Basis for Peace

Tells Congress That All America Is Pledged to Victory

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson went up to the Capitol to-day and in an address to Congress made his reply to the speeches of von Hertling and Czernin, the German Chancellor and the Austrian Foreign Minister, which were, in their turn, replies to the war aims speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and the President.

To-day's speech went a step further forward toward peace. It welcomed Count Czernin's suggestion that the basis existed for a more detailed discussion of purposes between this country and Austria, and invited such a discussion, if Austria is willing to accept certain principles upon which peace must be founded.

"The test," said Mr. Wilson, "of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

"First—That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of the particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"Second—That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty, as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power.

"Third—Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the population concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states.

"Fourth—That all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

President Invites Discussion of Peace

"A general peace erected upon such foundations may be discussed," said the President. In a word, Mr. Wilson invites Austria to accept these principles of justice and respect for national aspirations and to enter into a discussion of peace with all the Entente Allies.

The President's previous statement of war aims had proved embarrassing to Austria to discuss. Count Czernin accepted for the most part the conditions which concerned Austria herself directly, and, said the President to-day, "if he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they do these of Austria alone, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances."

The President's address to general principles, and invites Austria to agree with this country on principles in accordance with which details can be worked out. That is the big point of difference between this speech and all previous speeches of the President upon war aims. It specifically invites a discussion of peace with one of the belligerents. It is a peace speech.

Seeks to Isolate German Militarists

In all other respects it is a repetition of the diplomacy of the President's previous utterances. It seeks to isolate the German military party and place upon that party the whole responsibility for continuing the war. In this way, the President hopes to detach Germany's allies from Germany, and, indeed, to detach the German people themselves from their rulers. The President crystallized this conception of German militarist responsibility in these sharp words:

"So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative, except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany."

"If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragic circumstance is that thus one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just."

When he spoke the last sentence Colonel House, who seems to have had a good deal to do with this present peace offensive of the President and who sat in the front row of the executive gal-